THE RUTHERFORD STAR.

BE SURE YOU ARE RIGHT AND THEN GO AHEAD.—Davy Crocket.

VOL. I. RUTHERFORDTON, N. C., WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 16, 1866. NUMBER 16

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OUR OLD POLITICIANS

We do not question for a moment the loyalty, patriotism and ability of many of the former politcans thought in both state and national politics. We would even go farther, and admit that many of them, if elected to office, would do all in their power to promote the unity, harmony, and prosperity of the whole nation. But it must be apparent to these able and distingished men for many of them are able and distinguished, that in our present condition, and under existing circumstances, that it would be inexpedient, and an unwise policy for them to put themselves forward for office, or to allow their friends to press their claims for political honors and preferment before the people. However honest patriotic and talented they may be their polititial antecedents are not such as to secure the confidence of the whole American people, and whether justly or not they are regarded by many who love their country with feelings of distrust. Their names are associated in history with the events, that if not the causes of the war, were certainly the conditions, without which it could not have happened. They were *particeps Criminus* to the act of secession, some before and some after the fact. For this reason there is in the national mind and heart, a feeling of distrust toward, and an unwillingness to commit to their hands the rebuilding of the government, which in their madness they tried to destroy. There is an unwillingness upon the part of others to co-operate with them in this work, so the very fact of putting them forward, will drive from us and our cause the conservative men of the North without which, we cannot hope to form a national party that can affect anything for us in the way of our restoration to our rights and priviledges in the Union, and under the constitution. Why then should we put our old political leaders forward, honor them with our suffrages, and trust them with our dearest political interests, when by so doing, we know we are doing them no good, but seriously injuring our cause? There is no necessity for this. They are not the only men in the South who have the ability and the patriotism to take care of the interests of our people, as it is involved in State and national legislation. There are hundreds of men who have no political history, who have never been known in political life, of as much learning, as fine abilities, and as pure patriotism as any of our old political partisans ever possessed, upon whom we could confer office, and into whose hands we could commit the delicate and difficult work of reconstructing our government in more than its original strength and beauty. It is true that these men are without political prestige, and have no political experience, but they are also without any doubtful political antecedents, and cannot be charged with political heresies and sins They have never provoked the prejudices and awakened the fears of our people by involving our common country in a fratricidal war. The conservative people of the North would harmonize with them and give their cheerful co operation in the work of reconstruction, restoration and rsconciliation. Is there not in this fact alone, apart from any other consideration, a sufficient reason not only to justify us in electing them to office, but even to demand that we should do it.

But why should certain individuals and certain families always claim and receive the political honors and emoluments of our country? Are we as a republican people, going to build up in our midst by the continued bestowment of our suffrages upon certain individuals a political caste and aristocracy that will soon claim as a right what they now ask as a boon?

We do not believe in hereditary succession to office and place in a democratic society and under a republican form of government. Such succession as a fact, though never claimed as a right, is revolutionary in its tendency, and dangerous to the liberties of our people. It is our duty to hand down to our posterity a republican system of government, not only in form, but in fact—a government in which there is the soul and spirit of liberty, as well as the form and shadow. But this we cannot do while we perpetually appoint to office the same men or men from the same families in our country, It creates in our country a political caste which is at war with the spirit and genius of our free institutions. Political reformation in this regard is imperitively demanded, and we have no idea that the much desired national unity will ever be restored until this reform is effected. Then why should there be longer delay on the part of our people to do that which is demanded alike by our duty and our interest? To place a different class of men in power will show a disposition to conform in fact to our changed condition and altered circumstances, that will inspire the conservative masses of our Northern fellow citizens with confidence in our unionism and loyalty.—*Newbern Times.*

MESSAGE FROM PRESIDENT JOHNSON.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—The President signed the joint resolution admitting Tennessee, but says the preamble consists of statements some of which are assumed, while the resolution is merely a declaration of opinion.—It comprises no legislation, nor does it confer any power which is binding upon the respective Houses, the Executive or the States. He further says—the right of each House, under the Constitution, to judge of the qualifications of its own members is undoubted, and my approval or disapproval of the resolutions could not in the slightest degree increase or diminish the authority in this respect conferred on two branches of Congress. But earnestly desiring to remove every cause of further delay, whether real or imaginary, on the part of Congress to the admission of loyal Senators and Representatives from Tennessee, notwithstanding the anamulous character of the proceedings, he affixes his signature to the resolutions. At the same time his approval is not to be construed as an acknowledgement that Congress has the right to pass laws preliminary to the admission of representatives from any of the States. Nor is it to be construed as committing him to all the statements of the preamble, some of which are without foundation. Among them he states there is reason to believe that the Tennessee Legislature has not ratified the late amendment passed by Congress.

Part of the message was greeted with derisive laughter by the Radicals and with applause by the Democrats, Subsequently the committee on elections reported favorably on the credentials of the Tennessee members, and on invitation to come forward to be sworn, Maynard, Taylor and Stokes appeared and took the oath. This was followed by much applause and the new members received congratulations of the Speaker and others.

The Senate adopted an amendment to the miscellaneous appropriation bill increasing the salary of member of Congress to $5,000 per year.

The Albany *Evening Journal*. a moderate but very decided Republican paper, speaks as follows of the Philadelphia Convention: "But whatever may grow out of this movement—whether many or few seek new associations—the great mass of the Union party will remain where they have been from the first, "fodder or no fodder," rather than "cuddle under the same dirty bed clothes" with Vallandigham, Fernando Wood, Voorheers, Pendleton & Co. And in doing so, they will neither hate red-handed treason the less, nor love wrong-headed fanaticism the more. They may mourn that their power for good is weakened just so far as their numbers are diminished, but they will rejoice in the assurance that Freedom and Justice have been carried too far forward amid the smoke carnage of war by the Union party and the brave boys who fought the Nation's battles, to be now thurst back from their ultimate triumph by any combination of their early friends with their ancient enemies."

The same paper mades the following allusion to *Mr.* Stevens:

"Some of his nighbors have asked Thaddeus Stevens to be a candidate for United States Senator. He replies that "when office is tendered it is not to be declined." We hope *this* office may never be tendered him. He should be satisfied with the mischief which has followed his congressional leaded-ship during the last eight months."

The New York *Times, Mr.* Raymond's paper, says:

"It would be impertinent and indecent in such men, for example, as Vallandigham, of Ohio, Wm. B. Reed, of Pensylvania, or Fernado Wood, of this State, to present themselves as delegates to a Union Convention. The men who endeavored to destroy both the Government and Union have no right to sit in a Union Convention, and unless *they* are excluded, good and true men will exclude themselves."

Well now, if such men as Vallandigham, Wood and Reed are not to be admitted, how do such as N. W. Woodfin, John Spelman, Thomas Bragg, M. E. Manly, William Eaton, Jr., Z, B. Vance, William Johnson, and W. K. Lane expect to obtain seats in that Convention?—*Standard.*

Poetry.

MY WIFE.

I have a pleasant little wife
Who nothing, nothing lacks;
She keeps herself and things about
The house as neat as wax.
And everything, with woman's taste,
Seems placed expressly for
The pleasure of a man who long
Has lived a bachelor.

Her handkerchiefs are white as milk,
Her skirts as white as snow,
Her slippered feet are small and neat,
And always "on the go."
She floats about as if upborne
On gum elastic springs,
Or some unseen mysterious power,
With undiscovered wings.

Her glossy hair is deepest brown,
Her eyes are softly dark,
And from their lovely depths shoots forth
Full many a cheerful spark;
Her smiles send speeding on their flight
The swift-wing'rosy hours,
And what was once my darksome way
Is radiant now with flowers.

My linen has a glossy white,
More pure than ever shone
On Parian marble, and what's more,
There's near a button gone.
She knits me stockings, makes me shirts,
And darns up all the rest,
And saves me half of what was once
My bachelor expense.

Now, all your crusty bachelors,
With life's great battle sore,
Go get a wife and settle down,
And play the fool no more.
Don't be too nice—they're angels all
With loving hearts and true,
The secret is be kind to them,
And they'll be kind to you.

A CONNUBIAL SERMON.—A connubial little sermon, from the text, "Be happy as you are," is thus preaching by a contemporary print:

"Wife and Mother, are you tired, and out of patience with your husband's and your children's demands upon your time and attention? Are you tempted to speak out feeling to that faithful, but, perhaps, sometimes heedless or exacting husband of yours? or to scold and fret at these sweet and beautiful ones? Do you groan and say, "What a fool I was to marry and leave my father's house, where I lived in ease and quiet?" Are you, by reason of the care and weariness of the body which wifehood and motherhood must bring, forgetful of, and unmindful for, their Joys?—O, wife and mother! what if a stroke should smite your husband and lay him low? What if your children should be snatched from your arms, and from your bosom?—What if there were no true, strong heart for you to leap upon? What if there were no soft, little innocents to nestle in your arms, and to love you, or receive your love? How would it be with you then? Be patient and kind, dear wife; be unwearying and long suffering, dear mother, for you know not how long you may have with you your best and dearest treasures—you know not how long you may tarry with them; Let there be nothing for you to remember which will wring your heart with remorse if they leave you alone; let there be nothing for them to remember but sweetness and love unuterable, if you are called to leave them by the way, Be patient, be pitiful, be tender to them all; for death will step sooner or later between them and you. And O! what would you do, if you should be doomed to sit solitary and forsaken through years and years!"

A man living at a village near Mobile, attempted to frighten some girls by wrapping a white cloth round his body and personating a ghost. All ran but one, who pulled out a revolver and deliberately fired six balls into the head and body. She then went home and related the circumstance, and parties returning to the spot found life completely extinct, two balls having penetrated the forehead, and the other four the region of the heart.

Expected Indian War—ST, LOUIS, July 20.—A special despatch from St. Joseph to the *Democrat* says parties from the plains report the Indians massing for war, and old Ranchmen say as soon as the corn is ripe nearly every tribe on the plains will start on the war-path. They are well armed, and have plenty of ammunition.

A FREAK OF NATURE.—The White Pigeon Republican says that a child was born in that vilage on the 20th ult., having one head, two noses, four eyes. four ears, two mouths, and two chin, The faces are right opposite each other. The breast of each body corresponds with the faces. The bodies seem to be grown together diagonally, or not in a pertect line with each other; there were four arms and four legs, all perfect except one leg, which seemed to be stiff at the knee, the feet "*Talipes varies*," or club foot. The liver and bowel in one case, was not covered with skin or abdominal muscles. The fingers on every hand are perfect, as also the toes on each foot, Among the many freaks of nature on record, we believe this to be the most wonderful known. The foetus has been carefully preserved, and will, we understand, be deposited in the museum of the medical department of the university of Michigan.

COUSIN SALLY DILLARD.

BY HAMILTON C. JONES.

SCENE—A court of justice in South Carolina.

A beardless disciple of Themis rises and thus addresses the court: "May it please your worship and you gentlemen of the jury since it has been my fortune (good or bad I will not say) to exercise myself in legal disquisition, it has never befallen me to be obliged to prosecute so direfully marked an assault. A more willful, violent and dangerous battery, and finally a more diabolical breach of the peace, has seldom happened in a civilized country, and I dare say it seldom has been your duty to pass upon one so shocking to benevolent feelings, as this which took place over at Captain Rice's, in this county; but you will hear from the witnesses

The witnerses being sworn, two or three were examined and deposed: One said that he heard the noise but did not see the fight; another that he saw the row, but did not know who struck first, and another that he was very drunk and couldn't say much about the skrimmage.

Lawyer Chops—I am sorry, gentlemen to have occupied you with the stupidity of the witnessess examined. It arrises, gentlemen, altogether from a misapprehension on my part. Had I known as I do that I had a witness who was acquainted with all the circumstances of the case, and who was able to make himself clearly understood to the court and jury, I should not have tresspassed so long on your patience. Come forward, Mr. Harris, and be sworn.

So forward comes the witness a "leetle" corned, and took his oath with an air.

Chops—Harris, we wish you to tell about the riot that happened the other day at Captain Rice's, and as a good deal of time has already been wasted in circumlocution, we wish you to be compendous, at the same time as explicit as possible

Harris—Adzakly, (giving the lawyer a knowing wink, at the same time clearing his throat.) Captain Rice he gin a treat, and cousin Sally Dillard she came over to our house and axed me if my wife she moutn't go? I told cousin Sally Dillard that my wife was poorly, being as how she had a touch of rheumatics in the hip, and the big swamp was up in the road, there having been a great deal of rain lately, but howsomever it was she, cousin Sally Dillard, my wife she must go. Well cousin Sally Dillard then axed me if Mose he moutn't go? I told cousin Sally Dillard that he was the foreman of the crap, and the crap was smartly in the grass; but howsoever, it was she, cousin Sally Dillard, Mose he mout go.

Chops—In the name of common sense, Mr. Harris, what do you mean by this rigarole.

Witness—Captain Rice gin a treat and cousin Sally Dillard she came over to my house and asked me if my wife she moutn't go? and I told cousin Sally Dillard—

Chops—Stop, sir, if you please; we don't want to hear about your Sally Dillard or your wife; tell us about the fight at Rice's.

Witness—Well I will, sir, if you will let me,

Chops—Well, sir, go on.

Witness—Well, sir, Captain Rice he gin a treat and cousin Sally Dillard she came over to my house and asked me if my wife she moutn't go.

Chops—Here it is again. Witness please to stop.

Witness—Well, sir, what do you want?

Chops—We want to know about the fight, and you must not proceed in this impertinent story. Do you know anything about the matter before the court?

Witness—To be sure I do,

Chops—Well, go on, then, and tell it, and nothing else

Witness—Well, Captain Rice, he gin a treat—

Chops—This is intolerable. May it please the court, I move that the prisoner be committed for a contempt. He seems to be trifling with this court.

Court—Witness, you are before the court of justice, and unless you behave yourself in a more becoming manner you will be sent to jail; so begin and tell me what you know about the fight at Rice's.

Witness—Well, gentlemen, Captain Rice he gin a treat, and cousin Sally Dillard—

Court—(after deliberating,) Mr. Attorney, the court is of an opinion that we may save time by letting the witness go on in his own way. Proceed Mr. Harris, with your story, but stick to the point.

Witness—Yes, gentlemen. Well, Captain Rice he gin a treat, and cousin Sally Dillard come over to our house and axed me if my wife she moutn't go? I told cousin Sally Dillard that my wife she was poorly, being as how she had the rheumatics in her hip, and the big swamp was up; howsoever, as it was she, cousin Sally Dillard, my wife she mout go. Well, cousin Sally Dillard then axed me if Mose he moutn't go. I told cousin Sally Dillard as how Mose was the foreman of the crap, and the crap was smartly in the grass, but howsoever as it was she, cousin Sally Dillard, Mose he mout go. So they goes on together, Mose, my wife and cousin Sally Dillard, and they comes to the big swamp, and it was up as I was telling you; but being as how there was a log across the big swamp, cousin Sally Dillard and Mose, like genteel folks, they walked the log, but my wife, like a darned fool, hoisted her coats and waded through.

Chops—Heaven and earth, this is too bad; but go on.

Witness—*Well thats all I know about the fight.*

THE POOR BOY.—Don't be ashamed my lad, if you have a patch on your elbow! it is no mark of disgrace. It speaks well; for your industrious mother. For our part we would rather see a dozen patches on your jacket than hear one profane or vulgar word from your lips, or to smell the fumes of tobacco on your breath. No good boy will shun you because you cannot dress as well as your companion, and if a bad boy sometimes laughs at your appearance say nothing my good lad, but walk on We know many a rich and good man who was once as poor as you Fear God, my boy, and if you are poor but honest, you will be respected a great deal more than if you were the son of a rich man, and were addicted to bad habits.

☞A WIFE'S PRAYER The following is beautiful: "Lord, bless and preserve that dear person whom Thou hast chosen to be my husband; let his life be long and blessed, comfortable and holy; and let me also become a great blessing and comfort unto him, a sharer in all his joys, a refreshment in all his sorrows, a meet helper for him in all the accidents and chances of the world; make me amiable forever in his eyes, and very dear to him Unite his heart to me in the dearest of union of love and holiness, and mine to him in all sweetness, charity and compliance. Keep me from all ungentleness, all discontentedness and unreasonableness of passion and humor; and make me humble and obedient, useful and observant, that we may delight in each other according to Thy blessed word and ordinance, and both of us may rejoice in Thee having our portion in the love and service of God forever."

MARRIAGE—Marriage is the mother of the world; it preserves nations, fills the cities and the country, and peoples heaven. An unmarried man, like a fly in the heart of a sweet apple dwells in perpetual sweetness, but alone, and cannot enjoy it for want of company. Like the industrious bee, marriage builds, houses, forms societies and republics, sends out colonies and blesses the world. It is one of the good institutions which God at first gave us.—Even in Eden it was not good for man to be lone. He was too complete as at first made to be entirely happy. He was independent without having any depending upon him. He was not to be happy without having some other to care for, so the Lord took from him one of his own ribs, and out of it made him a wife, Thus it needs wife to restore man to completeness, as such, and more especially to complete his happiness by having some one to depend upon him.

☞ Printers beat the Dutch, and everybody else but their wives. We have now in our office one who preached the gospel ran a side show to a circus, kept a singing school, ran away with a man's wife and two children, practiced medicine, been an agent for a concert troupe, and clerk on a steam boat. He has now reformed and settled down to a legitimate business—that of sticking type. We'll make a man of him yet.—*Exchange*

—Good manners are virtuous. It is not altogether true that manners make the man. Yet good manners never unmake men.

☞ Money cannot buy from a man his learning and talent, but it may bribe him to make corrupt use of them.—*Prentice.*

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The Star.

J. B. CARPENTER, R. W. LOGAN, } Editors.

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 15, 1866

We very much fear that the Philadelphia Convention upon which the public eye of the South has looked to with so much hope, will be productive of but little good. Our reasons for this belief is based upon the fact that the North, in many instances, are sending to this Convention such men as Vallandigham and others who have but little influence with the masses of the people. Men who stand at the North, just as the original Union men of the South stand with the secessionists as unfit to be trusted in office.

At the South we have the other extreme, The Convention of this State and other Southern States are sending original seaessionists and later day war men. The Convention may meet *resolve and re resolve* but what good will it do? It will only unite the Republican party of the North, and this fall a more radical Congress will be elected at the North than the last was.

The policy of the South should not be to unite with the copperheads but rather the Conservative Republicans headed by such men as W. H. Seward and other true Union men. How is this to be done? Surely not by sending to the Convention such men as Jas. Farrow of South Carolina, M. E. Manly, W. A. Wright, Hon. Thos. Ashe and others of this State, who publicly did all they could to destroy the Government of the United States, in the Confederate Congress and elsewhere, if good had been expected to come of the Convention the South should have sent truly conservative men to this Convention such men as Hon. Thos. Settle, John Pool, Robert P. Dick, C. R. Thomas and many others we might name, and when it had been known in the North that this was to be the course of the South, they would have been met by conservative men of the North and much good would have been done, but how different, so soon as the Convention question was mooted, throughout the South the rampant secessionists and war men commenced holding meetings, appointing Conventions, &c., &c., which drove off the most of the true Union men of the South. Now what will be the effect when the Convention meets? It will be simply this, these Southern war men will be ruled out of the Convention, or it will be a plain case that President Johnson has gone over to the secessionists of the South. Let this conclusion be arrived at in the North and we may set it down that Thad. Stevens is our next President, confiscation will come, negro suffrage and all other Northern *isms* will be portioned to the South. Mark the prediction.

We, with pleasure place on our exchange list the Weekly Newbern *Times*, W. I. Vestal, Editor and Proprietor and R. A Shotwell, Corresponding Editor. There is no better paper published in the State. May its days be many and prosperous.

We regret to announce the death of Mr. Tolver Davis, of this County. He died at the residence of his daughter in Greenville District S. C, on last Saturday evening. His loss to the church, the County, his settlement and to his family will be severely felt, as he was an active Christian, good citizen, kind neighbor and an affectionate husband and parent none knew him but to like him. We might say more of him to his friends but have been promised an Obituary by one who is better calculated to give his public and private Character.

We have received from the Nathional Publicqtion Company of Richmond Va., The Life and Campaign of Gen (Stonewall) Jackson, written by. Prof R L. Dabny D. D. It is only necessary that we should say that the book is well gotten up Jackson's fame needs no Newspaper puffing. We hope that the many friends of the illustrations Christian Soldier will sunbscribe for and recieve the work. Price $2,50 See thier Advertisement in another Column.

Attention is called to the advertisments of the Nonpariel Washing machine, and The Grand Annual Distribution of the New York and Providence Jewelers Association.

Vote of Rutherford County.

The following is a list of the Vote polled at the different precincts on the 2d, 3d, and 4th inst for the Ratification or Rejection of the Constitution:

Precincts.	Ratification.	Rejection.
Rutherfordton	226	2
Scoggins	24	0
Whitesides	39	0
Cove	30	0
McHan's	116	0
Logan's Store	101	0
Grayson's	23	27
Duncan's Creek	52	0
Harril's	78	1
Webb's	22	00
High Shoals	70	2
Sulpher Suprings	9	8
Lancaster's	16	6
	806	46

We have received returns from only twenty six Counties at the time of going to press The vote stands Ratification 7046 Rejection 6705, We will give the vote in full by Counties as soon as received.

☞There will be a Meeting held in Rutherfordton on Monday next, the 20th inst, for the purpose of appointing delegates to the Congressional District Convention to be held at Hendersonville on the 25th inst., to organise the Union Party unadulterated All true Union Men throughout the County are requested to attend and take part in the meeting.

☞ The fall term of the Superior Courts will be held as followe:

1st Circuit,	Judge	Merriman,
2nd "	"	Barnes,
3rd "	"	Warren,
4th "	"	Fowle,
5th "	"	Gilliam.
6th "	"	Buxton,
7th "	"	Mitchell,
8th "	"	Shipp.

General News Items.

☞ Seventeen thousand five hundred immigrants have arrived at New York since July 1.

☞ A man named McClusky was fatally shot in an affray with one Horan, in St. Louis, on Sunday.

☞ Savannah dispatches report ten additional deaths from cholera among the troops on Tybee Island.

☞ Margaret White, cook in a boarding-house in Chicago, was burned to death yesterday, by careless handling of kerosene.

—Gov. Hamilton recently made a speech in Washington in opposition to the President's policy.

—Gen. Rosseau has resigned his seat in Congress to escape the censure of the House for caneing Grimel, of Iowa.

☞ The cholera is reported on the increase in New York, eleven new cases having occurred, and six deaths.

☞ Mrs. John C. Calhoun, the widow of South Carolina's great statesman, died at Pendleton, S. C., on the night of the 25th of July.

☞ A little boy, in Jersey died last Friday from the effects of chloroform administered while a stone was being extracted from his ear.

☞ A white infant was found at a gate near the residence of Mr. George Little, in Warren county, N. C., which had been deserted and left there by its unnatural protector. The infant was alive when found.

☞ There are now in jail at Des Moines a young girl, aged 17, charged with bigamy, and her mother, charged with perjury, in swearing falsely before the County Judge when the marriage license was granted.

—The population of Galveston and Houston, in Texas, has increased rapidly since the war began. Galveston has grown from 5,000 to 20 000, whilst Houston, which had not more than 6,000 people in 1860, now numbers 16.000.

—Matthew Davenport, Sr. a highly respectable citizen died at Okolona, Miss., on the 5th ult. He only wanted four days to have sojourned a hundred years. Mr. D was a native of Virginia, and was born on the 9th of July 1766

☞ The Vicksburg *Herald* says: There are continua reports of Gen. Beauregard's having accepted a command in this, that or the other European army He has not done so, and he can not. He obtained a parole from the President to cross the Atlantic on important railroad business and return — To take an Italian Prussian or Austrian command would be a violation of sworn obligation—a crime we do not think him capable of committing.

☞ The North Carolina Lodge of Odd Fellows has been in session at Greensboro. Deputy G. M. Edwards, of Lincolton, presided. The following officers were elected: Past Grand, Levi M. Scott, M. W. P. Master Past Grand, John Wilson, Deputy Grand Master
Past Grand, C. L. Parker, Grand Warden.
Past Grand, Jas. L Gulick, Grand Secretary.
Past Grand Master, John Sloan, Grand Treasurer.
Col. W. J. Hoke, Grand Representative to the Grand Lodge of the United States for the next two years.

—A New Haven editor lately wrote: "Is there no balm in Gilead?" and at the breakfast-table, next morning turned to his article, and was met by the query—"Is there no barn in Guilford?"

The shoe manufacturers of Newark, N. J., having decided to reduce wages 15 per cent, the workmen have agreed to resist the reduction, which they claim in view of the high cost of living, is unjust and oppressive.

—A swindler is going about Vermont, announcing lectures by Artemus Ward, filling the town-halls with an eager audience and then suddenly disappearing with the entrance money The Vermonters shouud read the paper and learn that A. Ward is in England.

—Gen. Benedek has informed his his subordinates that he is to be addressed in all communication as "His Excellency the Field-Marshal Commander of the Army," without any unnecessary titles or highsounding phrases. His idea of simplicity is somewhat elaborate.

The Senate has confirmed Hon. William Hunter as Assistant Secretary of State, and Hon. Daniel Clark, of New Hampshiae, as United State Judge for the New Hampshire, district. These are excellent appointments. The Senate has also confirmed some one hundred and fifty postmasters, among whom we are glad to see the name of Andrew Miller Esq., for this City.—*Ral Ex.*

Our Raleigh Correspondent.

Dear Star.—The election passed off very quietly everywhere I hear from, with no disturbance and a little excitement.

Up to this time, I am unable to say for certain whether the Constitution has been ratified or rejected. The following is the vote as far as heard from: Ratification 3 435, Rejection 2,529.

I have looked over all the counties in the State, and have found 44 that I am certain will go against the Constitution. I have the vote of five of these counties before me; altogether they vote 2.068, and average 400. The 44 then, averaging 400, would be 18,600. Of the 42 that I am certain will go for the Constitution, I have seven before me; they vote 4,425; and average 600 The 42 averaging 600 would be 25 200 for the Constitution and 18,600 against it, being a majority of 6,600 for the Constitution.

You see by the above calculation that I have made, that the Constitution will be ratified by six thousand majority From all that I have heard, the vote in the west will be a great deal larger than in the east You will see that this good old county has stood by the west nobly Now, Messrs Editors, taking it for granted that the Constitution has been ratified, I think the east has acted in very bad faith

It is well known to every member of the Convention, that the compromise agreed upon between the eastern and western members was, that the basis of representation should be white population in the House of Commons and taxation in the Senate. If I am not mistaken, the vote on the basis question, was 88 to 11. Now I charge the east by her conduuct and vote, as having done one thing in the Conventiod and another at the ballot box, thereby releasing the west from the agreement, that she was not to press the white basis on the Senate. It is reasonable to suppose that in the course of time, that another Convent on will be called, and if the Constitution is ratified, the west in that Convention will have a decided majority, and being absolved by the acts of the east from her agreement as to basis of representation in the Senate, she will *press the question and make the basis of the Senate white population.* Had the eastern members gone home and done all they could for the Constitution, the west would have been honor bound to have let the matter rest; but they done all they could to defeat it, and by that act *they have made the basis* in the Senate white population, sooner or later

The Williamston *Expositor* hoists the name of Dennis D Ferebee, of Camden, for Lt Governor. No doubt there will be considerable to do among the various aspirants for for this office, among the Worthites. I have no idea who will be their candidates.

The recent election in Kentucky has gone twenty thousand democratic.

All eyes at present are turned towards the Philadelphia Convention For my part I am unable to see the good that can come out of "Nazareth," for four-firths of the delegates were original secessionists and ultra war men. Those who called the Convention said it was to be a loyal body; with the southern delegates admitted, it will be a rebel body under the *non de plume* of Andrew Johnson men.

In my humble opinion, the next Congress, fresh from the people will be more radical than the one that has just adjourned. The radicals north need no better theme to electioneer on, than to oppose every measure that the south goes for, because we are looked upon as rebels and traitors, and they desire to have as little to do with us as possible. In the end, the Howard Amendment will be ratified by two-thirds of the States, and should the next Congress be of the same political character as the one just adjourned, we have, in my opinion, seen nothing that we will see when they begin to press their "enabling" bills.

The greatest object in view at present is to get back into the Union; There is but one way to get back; will the people go back that way, or will they stay out entirely?—That way is, adopt the Howard Amendment, elect men to Congress that can take the oath and we are back as soon as that is done.

I have no idea there will be in the next legislature a sufficient number to pass the Howard Amendment, though there will be some who will vote for it.

In conclusion allow me, Messrs. Editors, to say one word to old Rutherford. It makes me feel proud of her to see her put forth her strength, almost a unit for her interest.—From what I have heard, I think she will be the banner county of the State. There are no better people than those of old Rutherford. Long may their days be, and may loyal men always be their choice and Secessionists and traitors, be their footstools.

LAOGN.

Raleigh, N. C., Aug. 9th, 1866.

To Persons Desiring Mail Routes.

Persons who are detered from making application for mail routes, thinking from what is set forth in my advertisement that the terms will be too low, should hesitate no longer but make immediate application and see if I cannot do considerably better for them than is set forth. I have done this for some and can also for others; therefore make application at once.

Editors who have inserted my advertisemet will please make the following change I desire the clause "which will be about 25 cents' * * * "a tri-weekly mail" erased

Editors throughout the South will will confer a favor by publishing foregoing

All applications relative to having post offices established or postmasters appointed, will receive prompt attention by being addressed to

BRYAN TYSON,
Box 1000, Washington, D. C.

—All the manufacturing establishments burnt at Columbus, Ga., during the war are being rapidly rebuilt. A heavy New York firm has recently completed a rolling mill which will be one of the first establishments in the whole country of the kind. The city bears but few traces of the ravages and devastations of the war

Extracts from Speeches and Proclamations of Andrew Johnson.

"The question is whether man is capable of self government. I hold with Jefferson that government was made for the convenience of man, and not man for the government. That laws and constitutions were designed as instruments to promote his welfare. And hence from this principle I conclude that government can and ought to be changed, amended to conform to the wants, to the requirements and the enlightened spirit of the age."—[*Andrew Johnson, Nashville, June 10, 1860, in a speech accepting the nomination for Vice President.*

"As my honorable friend [Gov *Morton*] knows, I long since took the ground that this government was sent upon a great mission among the nations of the earth; that it had a great work to perform, and that in starting it, it was started in perpetuity. * * * Now turn to the Constitution; we find that amendments may be made by a recommendation of two-thirds of Congress, if ratified by three fourths of the State. The instrument was made good in prosperity and you can take hold of it, not to break up the Government, but to go on perfecting it more and more as it runs down the stream of time."—President A Johnson, in a speech to the Indiana delegation, April 21 1865, the consent of traitors not necessary.'

"Shall the man who gave his influence and his means to destroy the government—is he to participate in the great work of reorganization? If this be so, then all the precious blood of our brave soldiers and officers so freely poured out, will have been wantonly spilled All the glorious victories won by our noble armies will be for nought and all the battle-fields which have been sown with dead heroes during the rebellion, will have been made memorable in vain—Why all this carnage and devastation? It was that treason might be put down and traitors punished Therefore I say that traitors should take a back seat in the work of restoration If there be but five thousand men in Tennessee, loyal to the Constitution, loyal to Freedom, loyal to Justice, these true and faithful men should control the work of reorganization and reformation absolutely."
Andrew Johnson, June 10, 1864.

TREASON AND ITS PUNISHMENT.

"Treason is the highest crime known in the catalogue of crimes, and for him that is guilty of it, for him who is willing to lift his impious hand against the authority of the nation I would say; Death is too easy a punishment."—Vice President Johnson, April 3rd, 1865, on the fall of Richmond"

"When you ask what I would do, my answer is, I would arrest them, I would try them; I would commit them; and I would hang them. * * * We have put down these traitors in arms; let us put them down in law; in public judgment and in the morals of the world"—Vice President Andrew Johnson, April 3, 1865.

"I have always thought that theft was a crime, and should be punished as a crime; that arson was a crime and should be punished as such; that murder was a dreadful crime and should be punished as such, and that treason was the greatest of all crimes, and should be punished as such"—President Andrew Johnson, April 17, 1865.

"With other and inferior offences our people are familiar. But in our peaceful history treason has been almost unknown. The people must understand that it is the blackest of crimes and will be surely punished. I make this allusion not to excite the already exasperated feelings of the public, but to point out the principles of public justice which should guide our action at this particular juncture, and which accord with sound public morals. Let it be engrafted upon every heart that treason is a crime, and traitors shall suffer its penalty.

But we mus not forget that what may be mercy to individuals is cruelty to the State." President Andrew Johnson, April 18, 1865.

"Treason must be made odious; traitors must not only be punised and impoverished, but their social power must be destroyed; and after making treason odious every Union man and the Government should be remunerated out of the pockets of those who have inflicted this great suffering upon the country:—Andrew Johnson, April 21 1865.

ON EQUAL RIGHTS.

"I desire that all men shall have a fair start and equal chance in the race of life, and let him succeed who has the most merit. This, I think, is a principle of Heaven. I am for emancipation for two reasons; first because it is right in itself, and second, because in the emancipation of the slave, we break down an odious and dangerous aristocracy. I think that we are freeing more whites than blacks in Tennessee."—Andrew Johnson, June 10 1864.

"I, Andrew Johnson, hereby proclaim liberty—full, broad and unconditional liberty, to every man in Tennessee! I will be your Moses, and lead you through the Red Sea of struggle and servitude to a future of liberty and peace! Rebellion and slavery shall no longer pollute our State. Loyal men whether white or black, shall alone govern the State."—Andrew Johnson's speech to the colored citizens of Nashville, Octocer 25, 1864.

ON NEGRO SUFFFRAGE

Executive Office,
"Washinton August 16, 1866.

Governor W. L. Sharkey, Jackson, Miss.

"I am gratified to see that you have organized your convention without difficulty I hope that without delay your convention will amend your State Convention, abolishing slavery and denying to all future legislatures the power to legislate that here is property in man; also that they will adopt the amendment to the Constitution of the United States abolishing slavery If you could extend the elective franchise to all persons of color who can read the Constitution of the United tates in English, and write their names, and to all persons of color who own real estate valued at not less than two hundred and fifty dollars and pay taxes thereon, you would completely disarm the adversary and set an example which the other States would soon follow. This you can do with perfect safety, and you thus place the Southern States, in reference to free persons of color, upon the same basis with the free States.

I hope and trust your Convention will do this, and as a consequence, the radicls, who are wild upon negro franchise, will be completely foiled in their attempt to keep the Southern States from renewing this relations to the Union, by not accepting their Senators, and Representatives.

ANDREW JOHNSON.
President of the United State.

"My position here is different from what it would be if I was in Tennessee. There I should try to introduce negro suffrage gradually; first those who could read and write, and perhaps, propery qualification for others, say two hundred or two hundred and fifty dollars."—President Andrew Johnson, November, 1865.

ON NORTHERN COPPERHEADS.

"He who stands off stirring up discontent in this State, and higgling about negroes, is practically in the rebel camp, and encourages treason. He who in Indiana or Ohio, makes war upon the Government out of regard to slavery, is just as bad."—Andrew Johnson, at Nashville, 1865.

Mexico Now or Never.

General Sheridan has reported to Washington that detachments of French troops still continue to be landed at Vera Cuiz, still and our dispaches to-day state that Senor Romero communicates the same fact. That looks like evacuating Mexico.

Santa Leon has somewhere between 20.000 and 22.000 troops in that country, holding the people to his pet Emperor by military power, and on the heels of an engagement to withdraw them we find him actually sending on fresh supplies. Whether in the agreement to withdraw he also agreed not send other forces to take their place we do not know(!),but certainly in treating with such an Emperor it is necessary to exclude the possibility of an evasion of the contract.

In this connection a statement by the Mexican correspondent of the New York Herald becomes interesting. He says that the French are very bitter against Americans; and especially are the newly-arrieved officers free in expressing the designs of Napoleon in reference to this country. "A prominent officer declard a few dayes since, in very offensive terms, the French hatred of American progression, and that it was the settled policy of both England and France to prevent the United States from obtaining a foothold under any pretense, in Mexico." The reason given was that the United States would thereby control the commerce of the world, and dictate terms to France and England, and with the alliace of Russia, endanger the peace of Europe. The United States would soon seize upon Cuba, and thus monopolize the cotton, sugar and coffee trade. This officer also stated that the plan of co-operation was already agreed upon by and between those two powers, and so soon as the peace of Europe was secured, the Mexican question would be solved, and that, too, very much to the displeasure of the United States.

This correspondent suggests that perhaps this is "all bosh," but taken in connection with what General Sheridan and Romero report in reference to the landing of troops, it looks as if there was a good deal of truth in it.

The progress of the Republicans in Mexico has been such that Napoleon has found itnecessary to strengthen rather than diminish his army in that country(!) and, in view of the plan referred to, it it necessary to retain a firm foothold in Mexico.

Wait till the peace of Europe shal be secured! Not by any means. Now is the time to strike. France struck when we were powerless; let us now strike while France proposes to mingle in the fray at home.

It is said that the report of the Committee on Mexican Affairs is very voluminous, and takes strong ground in favor of the Monroe doctrine. Let that report come forth at once. It is said that it does not propose intervention at present, but, on the contrary, proposes to wait to see whether the French troops shall be withdrawn!, Let the report be amended, and let the Government hasten upon this subject, or when the time comes, according to the pleasure of France and England, it may cost us dearly.

Let our Government have it understood at once that, unless all the French troops are speedily withdrawn, orders will be given to General Sheridan to take Mexico into his military department.—*Times.*

MARRIED

On the 31st ult., at the residence of W. H. Gibson, Esq., by the Rev. John W. Livingston, Mr John Ramsey of this county to Mrs. Amanda Grant of McDowell

On the 9th inst., at the residence of the Bride's father, by Rev Milton Webb, Mr. Jerry Sullivan, to Miss Sarah A. Padgett, all of this county.

On the 9th inst, by Rev. A. Padgett, Mr. Thos. Dill to Miss Mary A Kinbrel. all of Spartenburg District, S. C.

—A party of children, while playing about three miles from Augstau Ga on Tuesday discovered a large lump of gold in a ravine. The specimen found weighed eleven ounces Preparations are being made to prospect the ravine. Several smaller lumps of gold were picked upin the vicinity.

A Plan to Restore the Mail Services of the South.

TO THE PEOPLE OF VIRGINIA, NORTH CAROLINA, SOUTH CAROLINA, GEORGIA, ALABAMA, MISSISSIPPI, LOUISIANA, TENNESSEE, ARKANSAS, MISSOURI, FLORIDA, AND TEXAS.—Having recently returned from the South, I am well aware of the great inconveniences to which the Southern people are subjected on account af lack of mail facilities This is, to a very great extent, owing to the oath with which contractors are required to comply, there being but few men at the South who can take it. Having conferred with the proper authorities, (and obtained their approval,) I find that this difficulty can be obviated and the mails established upon every route at the South, and at the highest rates admiseable for the people of either the North or South. Being a National Union man, (la e of North Carolina,) by which I mean one that is alike opposed to the heresies of the Extremists North and South, I can take this oath and thus form the connecting link between the Southern people and the United States Government. This I propose to do and to establish mails on every route at the South destitute of them as follows:

Any person who is desirous of becoming a contractor will addres me at once, stating the route or routes for which he wishes to become contractor, (stating the extreme points to be connected, which, of course, should be on some route heretofore established] I will then contract for such route or routes in my own name, and let the parties have them at a discount of 8½ per cent. on the annual amount for carrying the mails on said route or routes. This arrangement will secure the route to the sub-contractor substantially the same as if it ware his own contract, and frequently at a better price than could be obtained in the usual way where there is so much competition. My percentage or milaage, or mileage, as bove, will not be required until the end of the first quarter.

The first applicant for a Route or Routes, Judging by the postmark on the letter of application, will have the preference, other things being equal.

Persons when making application should send a guaranty signed by at least two guarantors.* The guaranty should be certified to by a postmaster or a judge of a court of record.† Applicants can, if they desire, obtain blank forms, printed by the Government, by addressing either the undersigned or the 2d Assistant Postmaster General, Geo. W. McClellan, who will take pleasure in giving all the information that may be desire.

As I am recognised as principal in this matter, payment must necessarily come through me. I can however give the parties drafts on the sixth Auditor of the United States Treasury for all the quarters for which the contract may have been awarded, and these can be presented one at a time as they fall due, and the money drawn substantially the same as if the parties were *bona fide* contractors. In this case the expenses (two and a half per cent) should be paid by or before the expiration of the first quarter after the commencement of service; otherwise payment for this quarter will be drawn by the undersigned, expenses deducted, and the residue, with drafts for the remaining quarters, forwarded to the parties carrying the mails. If persons prefer, I will draw and forward their money at the end of every quarter, without extra charge. I would however prefer that they accept the drafts, in order that they may have the matter in their own hands.

It would be a source of much gratification to me if I be the means of extending mail facilities to the Southern people. Their attention is therefore respectfully called to this matter. As I am not required to cut down, through competition it would doubtless be to their interest to make speedy application, before any modification is made in the test oath, in order that they may obtain these Routes at the highest rates admissible.

Persons confiding to my care mya rely upon fair dealing. All accepted bids will be entered upon the books of the Post-Office Department, where they will be open for inspection.

All letters relative to the the foregoing should contain a stamp for answer, and be addressed to

BRYAN TYSON,
Box 1000, Washington, D. C.

References, (by permission:)—G. W Samson, D D., L. L. D., President Columbia College; Hon Chas Mason, President National Democratic Executive Committee.

*FORM FOR A GUARANTY.

The undersigned, residing at ——, State of ——, undertake that if the bid for carrying the mail on the route No. ——, (if the No. be not given it is not essential,) be accepted by the Postmaster General, the bidder shall enter into the required obligation or contract, to perform the the contract with good and sufficient sureties.

Dated; ——

†FORM FOR CERTIFICATE.

The undersigned, postmaster at ——, State of ——, certifies under his oath of office that he is acquainted with the above guarantors and knows them to be men of property and able to make good them guaranty.

Dated:—— [laug.1 64t

☞ If it is not convenient for an acting postmaster to fill out the certificate, an old one will answer.

[☞ Editors throughout the South will please give the foregoing two insertions and forward bill with a copy of paper to the undersigned. Those giving two or more additional insertions will be entitled to a copy of my book "A Ray of Light," the price of which by mail is $2,00.]

$90 A MONTH!—AGENTS wanted for six entirely new articles, just out. Address O. T. GAREY, City Building, Biddeford, Maine aug—1y

METROPOLITAN ENTERPRISE.

GRAND

Annual Distribution!

OF THE

NEW YORK AND PROVIDENCE

Jewelers' Association,

CAPITAL,.....$1,000,000.

DEPOT 197 BROADWAY

AN immense stock of Pianos, Watches Jewelry, and Fancy Goods, all to be sold for ONE DOLLAR each, without regard to value, and not to be paid for till you see what you will receive.

CERTIFICATES, naming each article, and its value, are placed in sealed envelopes and well mixed. One of these envelopes will be sent by mail to any address on receipt of 25 cents; five for $1; eleven for $2; thirty for $5; sixty-five for $10; and one hundred for $15.

On receipt of the Certificate you will see what you are going to have, and then it is at your option to pay the dollar and take the article or not. Purchasers may thus obtain a Gold Watch, Diamond Ring, a Piano, Sewing Machine, or any set of Jewelry on our list, for $1; and in no case they can get less than One Dollar's worth, as there are no blanks.

Agents are wanted in every town in the country; every person can make $10 a day selling our Certificates in the greatest sale of Jewelry ever known.

Send 25c. for a Certificate, which will inform you what you can obtain for $1. At the same time get our circular, containing full list and particulars also, Terms to Agents.

Address JAMES HUTCHINGSON & CO.,
aug. 15,-3m. 197 Broadway, N. Y.

Large Capacity, strength and unequalled speed, simplicity and completeness of operation are qualities peculiar to

THE NONPARIEL

Washing Machine,

IT is a Squeezing Machine constructed on strictly mechanical principles, and the experience derived from five years extensive use in families, hotels and public institutions proves it to be of lasting value to the purchaser.

The manner of operating the Nonpariel, by rotary motion acting on a crank-shaft (with balance-wheel,) which moves the plungers alternately, is the simplest, least laborious and most powerful that can be devised for the purpose, and accomplishes the work with the greatest rapidity and the least possible labor.

The great speed with which the machine performs work will be understood from the statement that it is geared to give six strokes of the plungers for one turn of the handle or, when worked leisurly, about four hundred strokes in a minute. Safety to the fabric washed is insured by the entire absence of rubbing.

A girl or boy of fifteen can work the machine and do a week's washing for a family of six or eight persons in two to three hours time; and it may be relied on to cleanse the clothing thoroughly, without assistance from hand rubbing.

☞ Send for free Descriptive Circular and terms to dealers, to whom exclusive right of sale is secured.

OAKLEY & KEATING.
aug. 15.-3m. 184 Water Street, N. Y.

☞ Notice. ☜

I HEREBY forewarn all persons from trading for a Note of hand given by me to A W, Crawford for Fifty Dollars which said note was bought by J. H. Bradley as I hold notes on the said J. H. Bradley for that amount and he refuses to settle.

Aug 8-3* J. J. BRADLEY.

Notice.

ALL Persons indebted to the firm of O Bartlett & Co., are notified to come forward and make settlement by September Court, or the debts will be placed in the hands of an Officer for collection.

O. BARTLETT & CO.
by R. MOORE & M. A. WHITE.
Aug, 1—8t,

DENTAL NOTIEC.

DR. B. H. PADGETT,

HAS made arrangements by which he expects to be in Rutherfordton on public days—especially Court weeks, Persons in the country desiring his services will please meet him there, as it will be to their comfort as well as his convenience. Terms cash.

Office in Mr. Burnett's Hotel.
Jnly, 18th. no12-3m*

FIRM DISSOLVED.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing between Harris & Smith is dissolved by mutual consent. All Notes and Accounts are with Dr, J. W. Harris, early settlement is expected.

JOHN W. HARRIS, M. D.
THOS. C. SMITH, M. D.

ALL Persons indebted to me are requested to call and settle by Note or otherwise.

J. W. HARRIS, M. D.
July 9, 1866.

HOWE'S
IMPROVED COTTON PICKER.

PICKS three to five times faster than by hand, clean and free rom trash.—Weighs but two pounds

PRICE—$20 each.

SOUTHERN AGENTS WANTED.

HOWE MANUFACTURING CO.,
No. 31 Cedar Street.
Jy11 New York.

KEROSENE & GAS STOVES.

TEA AND COFFEE BOILERS, GLUE POTS, OIL CANS, &c., &c.

☞ All the Cooking for a family may be done with Kerosene Oil, or Gas with less trouble, and at less expense, than by any other fuel. ☜

Each Article manufactured by this Company is guaranteed to perform all that is claimed for it.

☞ Send for Circular. ☜

LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE.

KEROENE LAMP HEATER CO.,
206 PEARL STREET, N. Y.

AGENTS WANTED FOR
THE LIFE AND CAMPAIGNS OF
GEN. (STONEWALL) JACKSON.

By Prof, R. L. Dabney, D. D., of Va.

THE Standard Biography of the Immortal Hero. The only edition authorized by his widow. The author of a personal friend and *Chief* of Staff of the Christian Soldier. We want an agent in every county. Send for circulars and see our terms. Address

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214 Seventh st., Richmond, Va.

UNITED STATES

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FACTORY, CAMDEN, N. J.

R. ESTERBROOK & CO.

Steel Pen Manufacturers.

WAREHOUSES:

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THESE Celebrated Pens are of Genuine American Manufacture, and comprise every leading style in the Market, and are equal in finish, elasticity and fineness of point to the best imported. They are, therefore, sure to gain the confidence of the American public.

Samples and Prices on Application

Lots made to Order of any pattern or stamp required.

For Sale to the Trade at the Manufacturer's Warehouses, as above: and at retail by all Stationers, Booksellers and News Dealers in the United States.

R, ESTERBROOK & CO.
May 30, 1866. 6m.

State of North Carolina.
RUTHERFORD COUNTY.
Equity Court, Spring Term, 1866.

John O. Waters, *et al.*, vs Sarah B. McIntire, *et al* } To sell Land

NOTICE is hereby given to Sarah B. McIntire, Adaline, George, James, Julius, Thomas, John and Andrew Proctor who are non-residents of the State of North Carolina that they personally be and appear at the Court House in Rutherfordton, on the 3nd Monday in September next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to Plaintiffs petition, or in case of failure the same will be set for hearing *ex parte* as to them the said Defendants and heard accordingly.

Witness, L. B. Bryan, Clerk of court of Equity for Rutherford County, N. C., at Office in Rutherfordton the 3nd Monday in March A. D., 1866,

L. B. BRYAN, C, & M. E.
Rutherfordton 17th July, 1866.

E. REMINGTON & SONS,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Revolvers, Rifles

Muskets and Carbines,

For the United States service. Also.

POCKET and BELT REVOLVERS

REPEATING PISTOLS,

RIFLE CANES, REVOKVING RIFLES,

Rifle & Shot Gun Barrels, & Gun Materials sold by Gun Dealers and the Trade generally.

In these days of Housebreaking and Robbery, every House, Store, Bank and Office should have one of

REMINGTONS' REVOLVERS.

Parties desiring to avail themselves of the late improvements in Pistols, and superior workmanship and form, will find all combined in the New Remington Revolvers.

Circulars containing cuts and description of our Arms will be furnished upon application.

E. REMINGTON & SONS, Ilion, N. Y.
MOORE & NICHOLS, Agents,
No. 40 Courtland St., New York.
Aug. 1.—no14—3m.

NEW SOUTHERN MUSIC BOOK
Just Published

Tabor;

OR THE

Richmond Collection of Sacred Music.

By R M. McINTOSH, of Virginia.

Essentially Southern in its main features, TABOR nevertheless contains a choice selection of the best Northern copyright Music, Its author, for four years an officer of the Confederate army, composed many stirring pieces in moments snatched during its marchings and counter-marchings in Virginia. The dirge used at the funeral of General T. J. Jackson, (Stonewall,) May 17th, 1863, was from his pen, and is included in this collection.

"Mr. McIntosh," says the Richmond *Whig*, "is well know throughout the South as a author and teacher of finished excellence, with a musical reputation rarely attained by any man of his age in this country. In the South he stands at the very head of church music, no one disputing the position with him."

The book embraces everything of value of Southern and South-Western origin, much of which is now for the first time reduced to a written form. Its varety is great—embracing all metres in use in every key and every variety of measure—with a full elementary department and fine collection of new anthems, set pieces and sentences it contains nearly 300 closely printed pages, nearly and tastefully gotten up, well printed and bound

Price, retail $1 33 $12,00 *per Dozen*

Can be obtain through all booksellers, or will be mailed by the Publishers to any part of the United States, post free, on receipt of retail price Single copies for examination and introduction, sent to any address, postage paid on recipt of one dollar.

F J. HUNTINGTON & CO.
Publishers and Booksellers,
459 Broome Street, N. Y.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN SEWING MACHINES.

EMPIRE SHUTTLE MACHINE!

Salesroom, 536 Broadway, N. Y.
250 Washington St., Boston,
921 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

Patented Feb. 14, 1860.

THIS MACHINE is constructed on entirely new principles of mechanism, possessing many rare and valuable improvements, having been examined by the most profound experts, and pronounced to be

Simplicity and perfection Combined.

It has a straight needle, perpendicular action, makes the Lock or Shuttle Stitch which will neither Rip nor Ravel, and is alike on both sides; performs perfect sewing on every description of material, from Leather to the finest Nansook muslin, with cotton linen or silk thread, from the coarsest to the finest number. Having neither Cam or Cog Wheel, and the least possible friction, it runs as smooth as glass, and is

Emphatically a Noiseless Machine.

It requires Fifty per Cent, less power to drive it than any other machine in the market. A girl ten years of age can work it steadily, without fatigue or injury to health.

Its Strength and wonderful simplicity of construction renders it almost impossible to get out of order, and is guaranteed by the company to give entire satisfaction.

We respectfully invite all those who may desire to supply themselves with a superior article, to come and examine this unrivalled machine,

One half hour's instruction is sufficient to enable any person to work this machine to their entire satisfaction.

Agents wanted for all towns in the United States, where agencies are not already established, Also for Cuba, Mexico, Central and South America, to whom a liberal discount will be given.

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FORGIVE AND FORGET.

BY FINLEY JOHNSON.

'Tis true that I have wronged thee, love!
But yet I did not think
To crush thy spirit bitter draughts
From sorrow's cup to drink.
And oh, I feel thou wouldst forgive,
If thou didst only know
How in my bosom madly rolls
The surging tide of woe;
Then let thy kind loving heart
My frailties all forget,
Or I shall waste my life away
In tears of keen regret.

We know, within the Book of Life,
God has the precept given,
"That those who never here forgive,
Shall never be forgiven."
We all are frail—all, all will sin,
It is thy lot and mine;
To err is human—to forgive
Is God like and divine.
Then as my fault has been atoned,
By tears of sad regret,
Oh, take me to thy heart once more,
Forgive me—and forget.

"A BIG THING ON ICE."

Once, says a Norwegian fable,
Bruin met a fox who bore
Some choice fish, which he pretended
He had just been angling for.

"Teach me, sir, an art so useful;"
Quoth the bear: and Raynard spake:
"In the ice a crevice making,
Drop your tale into the lake.

"It entails a slight neuralgia;
But each pang will be a bite;
And when you at length spring forward.
Heavy fish will come to light."

Mr. Bear was not embarressed
Till his tail was froze in;
Then he made a leap—and Bruin.
Ever since, cur-tailed has been.

ANOTHER HORRIBLE MURDER.

The Cincinnatti Gazette says that a horrible affair occurred on Tuesday morning last, in the vicinity of West Baden, Orange county, Indiana. From what we have been informed of the case, it appears that shortly after the breaking out of the war a man named McCraken enlisted in the Union ranks. A short time after his departure for the seat of war, his house and barn were burned to the ground, the fire having originated by the torch of an incendiary. On returning home, after having served his country faithfully, Mr. McCracken learned from a family named Woodward that a man named Wm. Sanders was the incendiary, his own daughter having acknowledged the fact. Sanders was arrested at the instance of McCracken, but the casa was finally compromised, and the suit withdrawn. The county officials, however took hold of the matter, and the grand Jury having indicted Sanders his trial was set for this week.

Sanders, hearing that the Woodward family would be the principal witnesses against him, swore that they should never appear in the court room alive.— In fulfillment of these threats, he, on Tuesday morning last, a short time before daylight, repaired to the residence of Mr Woodward, and with a bowieknife, coolly and deliberately murdered Mr. Woodward, his wife, and eldest daughter, and an old lady, the mother of Woodward. The bloody deed becoming known throughout the neighborhood, the murderer was pursued, and finally arrested. The most intense excitement prevailed throughout the whole of Orange county, and strong threats of lynching the assassin have been made.

—As we were traveling a few days ago, says the Greenville, Alabama *Advocate*, between Tensas and Poland, we came across something in the shape of a man. He had a cap of coonskin, shoes of raw hide, his coat and pants may have been of Confederate grey, but the rags were so slimy that it was impossible to identify them. He had an old canteen and haversack. On inquiry we found out that he was a deserter from the Confederate army, and had been laying in the Titi Swamps of Florida and had Just heard that the war was over, and was hunting up a Federal officer to get paroled.

☞ FRUIT WITHOUT SUGAR—Where it is desire to keep fruit without sugar, put it in the bottles, fill them with cold water and loosely put in the corks, which should be long and soft and previously soaked in hot water. Set the bottles in cold water, and heat it up to boiling; let it boil five or ten minutes. Then, with a mallet or some other convenient instrument force the corks in deep and tight, wire or tie them down, and the work is done. We have seen strawberries and other fruit kept in this way for more than a year

NORTH CAROLINA ARTIFICIAL LIMB FACTORY.

We derived considerable satisfaction, a day or two since, from a visit to the manufactory established here by state agency for supplying artificial limbs to the gallant, heroic and noble sons of North Carolina who were unfortunate enough to loose natural ones during the late war.

The operatives are located in the building formely occupied as a bayonet manufactory, near the old depot of the Raleigh and Gaston railroad, and quite a number of experienced workman have been employed for some time past in the production of artificial legs We met the secretary of the company, Mr A. St. John, who afforded us every facility for a thorough inspection of the works and his intelligent explanations enabled us to gain an insight into the mysterious of inanimate locomotion. The whole matter was left to Gov. Worth, who, after patient investigation, decided to adopt the Jewett patent leg, and in our estimation he acted wisely. It was important as the State supplies soldier with but one limb, that the consideration of strength, simplicity of structure, lightness, shape and finish should be duly weighed, and accustomed for a long period to inquire into this matter, we confess that the specimens exhibited were vastly superior in those particulars to any we had previously examined. In one point of excellence, the limbs fashioned for our soldiers has priority over all others. The joints are of peculiar costruction, made from the hardest steel, and it is claimed, are absolutely indestructible. When liable to the greatest amount of strain, special care is taken to give the leg peculiar strength.

If we add to these qualities, their simplicity of structure, we find it to be of the first consequence to the unfortunate champions of the "lost cause." The soldier, himself, in the event of derangement, may himself, correct the evil, and not be compelled to dispense with the artificial limb until, at a heavy cost, it can be sent to the manufacturer for repair. Besides, the Jewett patent is light, though the patentee has had the good sense and patriotism not to sacrifice every other requisite to extreme lightness. The plan of the company is to proportion the strength of the limb to the weight of the wearer, and thus safety is vouched to the soldier, while the honesty and integrity of the manufacturer is preserved. In point of perfection of shape, ease of movement and naturalness of motion, as well as the other qualities heretofore mentioned the limb of which we now speak is entitled to rank among the first specimens of mechanism of the age.

The path of Gov. Worth was beset with many difficulties. The novelty of his situation might well have embarrassed men of far less conscientiousness; but he must say in all truth that he has carried out the wishes of the legislature in a most acceptable manner. Indeed, we venture to affirm that no citizen, public or private, could have done better, and perhaps, so well.

He certainly deserves a due mead of praise for the patience, circumspection and thorough caution with which he has proceeded in the work securing to our heroes artificial limbs which will be of life-long use to them in the securement of their personal independence.—*Progress.*

THE MANNERS OF THE MOTHER MOULD THE CHILD.

There is no disputing this fact, it shines in the face of every little child. The coarse, bawling, scolding woman will have coarse, vicious, bawling fighting children. She who cries on every occasion, "I'll box your ears--I'll slap your jaws, I'll break your neck," is known as thouroughly through her children as if her unwomanly manners were openly displayed in the streets!

These remarks were suggested by the conversation in an omnibus that great institution for students of men and manners, between a friend and a school-master. Our teacher was caustic, mirthful and sharp. His wit flashed like the polished edge of a diamond, and kept the bus, in a roar.

The entire community of insiders, and whoever is intimate with these conveyances can form a pretty good idea of our numbers, inclusive of the one more so well known to the fraternity, turning their heads, eyes and ears one way, and finally their teacher said, I can always tell the mother by the boy. The urchin who draws back with doubled first and lunges at his playmate if he looks at him ascance, has a very questionable mother. She may feed him and clothe him, cram him with sweatmeats, coax him with promises, but if she gets mad she fights.

She will pull him by the jacket, she will give him a knock in the back, she will drag him by the hair, she will call him all sorts of wicked names, while passion plays over her red face in lambent flames that curl and writhe out at the corners of her eyes.

And we never see the courteous little fellow with smooth locks and gentle manners in whom delicacy does not detract from courage or manliness, but we say that boy's mother is a true lady. Her words and ways are soft, loving and quiet. If she reproves, her language is, my son—not you little wretch—you pleague of my life you torment—you scamp!

She hovers before him as a pillar of light before the wandering Isrealites, and her beams are reflected in his face.

To him the word mother is synonsmous with everything pure, sweet and beautiful. Is he an artist? In after life that which with holy radiance shines on his canvass will be the mother-face. Whoever flits across his path with sunny smiles and soft, low voice, will bring mother's image freshly to his heart. She is like my mother, will be the highest meed of his praise. Not even when the hair turns silver and the eye grows dim, will the majesty of that life and presence desert him.

But the ruffian mother—alas, that there are such will form the ruffian character of the man. He in turn will become a merciless tyrant, with a tongue sharper than a two-edged sword, and remembering the brawling and cuffing, seek some meek, gentle victim for the sacrifice, and make her his wife, with the condition that he be master. And the master he is for a few short years, when he wears a widower's weed till he finds a victim number two.

We wonder not that there are so many awkward, ungainly men in society they have all been trained by women who knew not nor cared for the holy nature of their trust. They had been made bitter to the heart's core, and that bitterness will find vent and lodgment somewhere. Strike the infant in anger, and he will, if he cannot reach you, vent his passion by beating the door, the chair or any inanimate thing within reach. Strike him repeatedly, and by the time he wears shoes he will have become a bully, with hands that double for a fight as naturally as if special pains had been taken to teach him the art of boxing.

Mothers, remember that your manners mould the child. Who will say that motheers ought not to be thoroughly educated, whether our sons are or not?

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